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The forces of defense are fully described, with an ample exposition of the defects of present game laws and of the protective restrictions that are needed. The book is written with a keenly stimulating vigor and is well fitted to arouse indignation, cultivate conviction and stir to endeavor. It is at once a cyclopedia of fact and a summons to action.

A. P. BRIGHAM.

The National Geographic Society Researches in Alaska. By Lawrence Martin. *National Geographic Magazine*, Vol. 22, 1911, No. 6, pp. 537-561. Maps, ill.

This paper records the results of four months' study of Alaskan glaciers by Professor Martin in 1910, continuing studies by Tarr and Martin in 1909. The field of observation was Prince William Sound and Yakutat Bay. The opportunity was of special importance owing to the fresh action of some glaciers due to avalanche snows contributed to the glaciers through a series of earthquake shocks in 1899. In the case of several Yakutat Bay glaciers the advance is known to have begun several years after the agitation. It also appears that the longer glaciers required more time to exhibit the forward movement.

Much study was given to the Childs Glacier, which flows through a lateral valley to the banks of the Copper River. This glacier began its unusual advance in the winter of 1909-1910, and in the summer following the front margin was advancing from two to eight feet each day. Undercutting by the river and "sloughing" caused strong erosion of the opposite bank. By Oct. 5 the total advance of front was about a third of a mile. Along parts of the margin impressive results were seen from day to day, in plowing up the earth and the overturning of trees which the day before were standing at the edge of the glacier. The movement threatened the safety of the great railroad bridge, costing \$1,400,000. The glaciers of the Copper River and Prince William Sound are not in the zone of avalanching to which Yakutat Bay belongs and the cause of advance is left in doubt. Several glaciers were found to be receding.

A. P. BRIGHAM.

SOUTH AMERICA

Viteos, the Last Inca Capital. By Hiram Bingham. 64 pp. Ills. Reprint, *Proc. Amer. Antiquar. Soc.*, April, 1912. Worcester, Mass. 9½ x 6.

There is much to be said in favor of the piecemeal presentation of the results of Professor Bingham's explorations into the ancient civil geography of Peru. He sacrifices the bulk of the ponderable masterpiece which might impress the casual reader, but to those who watch his sane and cautious, yet always brilliant, progress through the tangle of the disputes which have clouded Inca chronology and the Peruvian geography in which it found its development, each of these brochures stands as a masterpiece of research in the field and of interpretation upon the terrain of the problems of orientation which in the study have evaded all attempts at solution. The expedition recorded in this monograph was addressed to the settlement of the site of the last Inca capital, that mountain fastness in which the young Manco Inca found a refuge from Pizarro. In this work Professor Bingham presents cogent reasons for identifying the Inca's Viteos with the site now known as Rosaspata and for establishing his temple of the sun, Yurak Rumi, upon the ruins which he traced at Nusta España. The author is the third in brilliant succession to set the name of Hiram Bingham in the roll of those who have given us knowledge of obscure folk; to his father we owe our best information upon Ni Makin and Ni Peru of the Gilbert Archipelago, and to his grandfather is due the history of the introduction of civilization to the Hawaiian Islands.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

AFRICA

The African Rubber Industry and *Funtumia elastica* ("Kiekxia"). By Cuthbert Christy. xvi and 252 pp. Map, ill., index. John Bale, Sons & Dainelsson, Ltd., London, 1911. 12s 6d. 9 x 6.

A monograph on the African rubber tree, *Funtumia elastica*, and also a practical treatise. In the preface the author says he is fully conscious of his literary failings; but the reader will say the book is well written. The style is fluent and the descriptions are precise and clear. The book might have been improved,